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Measurement of blood coagulation time - by using quantity of scattered light after reaction addn., difference in scattered light quantity and time for scattered light increase as blood coagulation time

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B(4-B4D5, 11-C7B2, 12-K4A) J(4-B1)

In the measurement of blood coagulation time, in which a constant quantity of light is incident upon a test plasma contg. added reagent to detect the quantity of scattered light the quantity of scattered light (Vf) is measured at a time where a specified period of time (Tf) has elapsed form the reagent addition time (To); the difference is measured between the quantity of scattered light (Vf) measured after the specified period of time (Tf) elapsed and the quantity of scattered light (Vo) measured at the reagent addition time; and the time (T) after the reagent addition time, where the quantity of scattered light has increased by 1/N (N = predetermined number of 1 or more) of the different, is taken as the blood coagulation time.

The blood coagulation time can be measured correctly and stably without variation in a short time.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used to measure the blood coagulation time. A device to measure the blood coagulation time comprises; a cell to put test plasma and the reagent; an irradiation device to send light to the cell; a device to detect the quantity of scattered light from the cell; an amplifier to amplify the detected quantity; an Aconverter to sample the amplified quantity at a specified minute intervals and digitalise them; a microcomputer to store with time the input values from the A-D converter and to calculate the time from the reagent addition time where the quantity of scattered light has increased by 1/N of the difference; and a display device to indicate the calculation data. (8pp Dwg.No.2/8)